

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains and associated funerary objects was made by State Archaeological Research Center and Omaha District professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

History and Description of the Remains

Human remains that were excavated from Akichita Site (39BF0221) are presently located at the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC).

In 1962, human remains representing, at minimum, four individuals were removed from the historic component of the Akichita site (39BF221) in Buffalo County, SD. The human remains were collected during a salvage excavation at the site under the direction of Robert Gant, State Archaeological Commission, Vermillion, SD. The human remains and funerary objects were transported to the Commission's office at the W.H. Over Museum, Vermillion, SD.

In 1974, the collections were transferred to the newly established SARC. The human remains were then transferred to the University of Tennessee-Knoxville to be inventoried by Dr. William Bass.

When the human remains were returned to the SARC in the 1980s, what was believed to be all of the human remains were repatriated to Frank Fools Crow, Oglala Lakota Nation.

In 1999, SARC conducted a review of the remaining 39BF221 collection and located fragments of human remains from these burials along with 95 funerary objects. These additional human remains are from all four individuals, an adult male, two children, and an infant. No known individuals were identified. The associated funerary objects are 2 lots of white shell tubular wampum beads; 7 white glass tubular beads; 2 pieces of textile; 4 fragments of red silk ribbon; 1 fragment of fabric with glass beads attached; 2 unmodified faunal bones; 3 lots of wood coffin planking and wood coffin fragments; 25 metal coffin nails; 2 secondary flakes; 7 fragments of shoe leather; 39 brass oval hawk bells with

textile fragments; and 1 incomplete china doll ("Frozen Charlotte" doll).

The human remains were collected from coffin burials in the historic component of the site. The human remains are determined to be Native American based on the associated burial objects and history of the site as associated with a Native American cemetery. The funerary objects associated with the burials, as well as the types of nails used for the coffins, dates the burials between 1860 and 1890. It is likely the Akichita site is associated with the historic Native American cemetery near the old townsite of Fort Thompson. This townsite and cemetery was occupied beginning around 1866. Between 1866 and 1890, the Yanktonai tribe was the majority population in the area, and the cemetery near Fort Thompson is associated with the Yanktonai. It is believed that 39BF221 is also associated with the Yanktonai. The Yanktonai are represented today by the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Determinations Made by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District

Officials of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(A), the 92 objects described in this notice are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony.
- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota.

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains and associated funerary objects should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Ms. Sandra Barnum, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha, ATTN: CENWO-PM-AB, 1616 Capitol Ave., Omaha, NE 68102, telephone, (402) 995-2674, email sandra.v.barnum@usace.army.mil, by November 2, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains and

associated funerary objects to the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota may proceed.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District is responsible for notifying the Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 8, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2015-25051 Filed 9-30-15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-WASO-NAGPRA-19124; PPWOCRADN0-PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Canaveral National Seashore, Titusville, FL

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Canaveral National Seashore has completed an inventory of human remains, in consultation with the appropriate Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, and has determined that there is no cultural affiliation between the human remains and any present-day Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to Canaveral National Seashore. If no additional requestors come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Canaveral National Seashore at the address in this notice by November 2, 2015.

ADDRESSES: Myrna Palfrey, Superintendent, Canaveral National Seashore, 212 S. Washington Avenue, Titusville, FL 32796-3553, telephone (321) 267-1110, email myrna_palfrey@nps.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Notice is here given in accordance with the

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains under the control of the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Canaveral National Seashore, Titusville, FL. The human remains were removed from sites in Brevard and Volusia Counties, FL.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003(d)(3) and 43 CFR 10.11(d). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the Superintendent, Canaveral National Seashore.

Consultation

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Canaveral National Seashore professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

History and Description of the Remains

In 1975–76, human remains representing, at minimum, two individuals were removed from Butler Campbell Mound in Brevard County, FL during a general surface collection. The site has not been assigned a specific period, but is known to be prehistoric Native American. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975–76, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Clark Slough in Brevard County, FL during a general surface collection. The site dates to the St. Johns period (500 B.C.–A.D. 1565). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975–76, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Nauman's Place in Brevard County, FL during a general surface collection. The site dates to the St. Johns period (500 B.C.–A.D. 1565). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1975–76, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from Bill's Hill in Brevard County, FL during test excavations. The site dates to the St. Johns I period (A.D. 500–800). No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

In 1979, human remains representing, at minimum two individuals were

removed from Ross Hammock in Volusia County, FL by an unknown individual from a spoil pile. The site dates to the St. Johns I period (A.D. 500–800). No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

In 1988–89, human remains representing, at minimum, one individual were removed from an unnamed site in Volusia County, FL by a park visitor during a boardwalk restoration project. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Cultural affiliation of the human remains described above could not be determined due to uncertain burial provenience, lack of culturally affiliated historic artifacts, and/or the antiquity of the remains.

Determinations Made by Canaveral National Seashore

Officials of Canaveral National Seashore have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice are Native American based on archeological context.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(9), the human remains described in this notice represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), a relationship of shared group identity cannot be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and any present-day Indian tribe.

- According to final judgments of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Federal Claims, the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

- Treaties, Acts of Congress, or Executive Orders, indicate that the land from which the Native American human remains were removed is the aboriginal land of the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

- Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.11(c)(1), the disposition of the human remains may be to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request with information in support of the request to Myrna Palfrey, Superintendent, Canaveral National Seashore, 212 S. Washington Avenue, Titusville, FL 32796–3553, telephone (321) 267–1110, email myrna_palfrey@nps.gov, by November 2, 2015. After that date, if no additional requestors have come forward, transfer of control of the human remains to the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)) may proceed.

Canaveral National Seashore is responsible for notifying the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Florida (previously listed as the Seminole Tribe of Florida (Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations)) that this notice has been published.

Dated: August 25, 2015.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 2015–25042 Filed 9–30–15; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–19125; PPWOCRADN0–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Inventory Completion: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, Ganado, AZ; Correction

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice; correction.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site has corrected an inventory of human remains, published in a Notice of Inventory Completion in the **Federal Register** on July 28, 2014. This notice corrects the disposition determination and clarifies when one set of remains was collected. Representatives of any Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to request transfer of control of these human remains should submit a written request to Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site. If no additional requestors come forward,